



BY TELEGRAPH.

Burning of a Buffalo Hotel.

30 Inmates perish in the flames—others injured.

Arrest of a Cork Clergyman

ADDRESS SYMPATHY FROM MAYOR AND COUNCIL.

Investigation into London Corporation Frauds.

UNITED STATES NOT THE ONLY COUNTRY WITH BOODLE ALDERMEN.

Fifty Thousand Pounds to Defeat City Reforms.

HALIFAX, March 19th.

The Richmond Hotel, at Buffalo, N.Y., was burned yesterday morning. Thirty servants and guests were burnt to death and many others injured. The loss is estimated at four hundred thousand dollars.

Father Keeler, of Youghal, County Cork, Ireland, is suspected of being the custodian of the rents of the Ponsonby estate. He refused to attend a summons to testify in the matter, and was arrested by the police. The mayor and council of Cork have presented him with an address of sympathy.

A committee of investigation are sitting in the British House of Commons to examine into alleged frauds by the London Corporation. They have found that fifty thousand pounds were spent to defeat the city reform bill, five years ago.

LATEST SEALING NEWS.

[SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST.]

BONAIVISTA, to-day.

Wind E.S.E., strong; ice moving out; men all landed; no seals to-day.

TWILLINGATE, to-day.

Wind E.N.E., great breeze blowing; raining heavy. A few old hoods killed in boats yesterday; some old harps seen.

CATALINA, this morning.

The Hector is clear and is now three miles off. The ice is slack. Reported that 2,000 seals were landed in Bonavista yesterday. Seals are twelve miles off, and the prospects are good.

[SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST.]

CAPE RAY, to-day.

Wind north-east, fresh, raining; no ice in sight; very mild weather the past week.

CAPE RACE, to-day.

Wind westerly, brisk and foggy. Ice moved off from one to five miles north of the cape; still jammed on west side. No sign of the Newfoundland. No doubt ice open enough to-day to enable her to steam through.

LATER.

Since wiring the fog has cleared and the Newfoundland sighted about six miles south-west of the cape, working through loose ice. She will be in clear water in a few hours.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Jubilee year, 1887.....S.O. Steele
North Sydney coal.....John Woods & Son
H.I.E.S.—special meeting.....Jas Angel

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL - COAL.

On Sale by
JNO. WOODS & SON,
North Sydney Coal

(best quality)
SYDNEY COAL—(Victoria Mine)
GLACE BAY COAL—(best quality)
ANTHRACITE COAL—(furnace, egg & nut)
ENGLISH STEAM COAL.

H.I.E.S.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING of the HOME INDUSTRIES ENCOURAGEMENT SOCIETY on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. The Executive will meet half an hour earlier.
JAS. ANGEL, President.
mar19,11

DR. BENNET'S OFFICE,

(308, Water Street.)
Open from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.
mar1,11

New Advertisements.

JUBILEE YEAR, 1887.

JUST ARRIVED,

HATS, HATS, HATS, SCARFS, COLLARS, BRACES.

All the LATEST STYLES in Mens' and Youths'

HATS, CAPS, BRACES, TIES, &c., &c.

See our FELT HAT at 1s. 9d.

The Marvel of the Jubilee Year!

JUBILEE TOKENS and NOVELTIES of every description to be had at
101 Water-st., East End. S. O. STEELE'S 101 Water-st., East End.
mar19,31,fp,sat,tus,thu

FOG HORNS!

"Encourage - Home - Industry."

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN PLACING IN THE MARKET A CHEAP Fog Horn, which will do the work equally as good as any other in the country.

Also, Anchor Lights, Side Lights, Stoves, and all other Gear in our line suitable for Bankers.

For which we trust to receive a share of the Spring's Trade.

R., R. & C. CALLAHAN.

On Sale, by A. P. Jordan,
AT HIS PROVISION & GROCERY STORES, 178 & 180, WATER STREET
—A large and well selected—

Stock of Provisions and Groceries.

Particular attention is called to the following Goods, viz.:

BARTLETT'S Superior BLACKING,

(in boxes of 4 doz each box); also,

BARTLETT'S HUB SHOE DRESSING.

(for ladies' boots and all fine leather goods). Warranted free from acids and waterproof; the only dressing made that will not harden or crack the leather—in bottles with brush.

Upper and Sole Leather; also, the following brands of CIGARS—Noisy Boys, Ferrior, Capadura, Waverly, Our Watchman, Cazadora, &c. A few boxes Florida Oranges left—in prime order.

A. P. JORDAN.

Government Notice JUST - RECEIVED,

per steamship Newfoundland,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Prayer Books from 3d. to 20s. each
Prayer Beads from 2d. to 10s. pair
Crucifixes, Scapulars—all kinds.
Medallions, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c.

STATION BOOKS.

Life of Our Lord; Life of B. V. Mary.
Catechism of First Confession.
Catechism of First Communion.

HOLY WEEK BOOKS.

The Dome of the Tabernacle—by Fr. Kinane.
The Lamb of God—ditto
Mary Immaculate—ditto
The Angel of the Altar—ditto
Life of St. Joseph—ditto

PERRY'S

Full Course of Instruction for the use of Catechists.

GARRETT BYRNE.

Store opp. New Post Office.
mar8,12,16&19,fp

SATURDAY NIGHT LEISURE HOUR ENTERTAINMENTS

Fishermen and Sailor's Home,
(In aid of the Institution).

Programme to consist of Readings, Recitations and Music.

Commencing at 8 p.m. Admission 10 cts. only, which entitles each person to a cup of Tea or Coffee, if desired.
mar11,12,17,19,fp

Canned Lobster, Salmon, &c.

For sale by the Subscriber,

The undermentioned articles:

CANNED SALMON—1-lb tins
CANNED LOBSTER—1-lb tins
CANNED OYSTERS—1-lb tins
CANNED SARDINES—1 and 1-lb tins
BONELESS CODFISH—in 5-lb boxes

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

280 Water St., 48 & 49 Kings' Road.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 14.

Mr. MORINE—(continued)—We then place in the hands of the government the power of creating a monopoly not only in the bait fishery and the herring fishery, but also in the bank fishery. It is said that it is not intended to enforce this bill against outsiders. The licensees would, however, take care that it was enforced, and the bill gives them ample power in this respect. I was astonished when the hon. Attorney General asserted how the other day that, in the matter of granting these licenses, the government would see that our people were protected in this respect. The governor, does what he is told. He could not venture to oppose the will of his executive, for fear of causing their resignation. Besides, sir, it is a well-known constitutional principle that

A GOVERNOR NEVER INTERFERES

in matters of detail in the government of the country. But more even than that, the governor may not be present at the council at all when the granting of such a license comes before it; for the council can act without the presence of the governor, the senior member having authority to act in his place. No, sir, the hon. Attorney General has deliberately hoodwinked and deceived his supporters in this matter. He knows well that his statement is ridiculous. But, sir, even supposing the governor had the power and the will to refuse the granting of the licenses, the vital objection of this bill still subsists:—I mean that his Excellency has no power to enforce the granting of licenses. If thousands or hundreds of licenses were to be granted to the fishermen of the country I should not object; but when the likelihood is that they will only be granted to friends of the government, and that monopolists will have it in their power to sap the foundation of prosperity of the fishermen, I must speak my mind. Hon. members opposite presented petitions on the subject of the bill a few days ago; but they very wisely did not have them read. These petitions pray for a prohibitory law against the selling of bait to foreigners, but which shall afford our own fishermen as much as they want. This bill is not prohibitory, and it does not give our own fishermen the bait they want.

THE PETITIONS

which were presented by the hon. member for Brigus, Mr. Hutchings, and the hon. Attorney General were evidently got up by the same hand, and were prepared and sent here by designing friends of the government party. They did not emanate from the parties who signed them.

Mr. WATSON—Was the petition presented here got up in St. John's?

Mr. MORINE—It was prepared by the Home Industries Encouragement Society.

Mr. HUTCHINGS—The hon. member states, that the petition which I presented did not come from Brigus, the petition I presented comes from Capt. John Bartlett jr., a gentleman who is far more competent to form an opinion on this matter than the hon. gentleman, a gentleman, than whom the country possesses few (if any) superior men and one better qualified to express an opinion upon the fisheries generally. With the hon. member's permission, and whilst not wishing to interrupt him I would read for his information the following note which accompanied the petition. Brigus, Feb. 27, 1887.

Mr. HUTCHINGS,

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a petition that was filled up before hearing that the Bait Bill had again passed the legislature. I presume that there is now no necessity for it. However I shall forward it so that you may know the views of your constituents on the matter. Faithfully Yours,

JOHN BARTLETT.

Mr. MORINE—That letter does not amount to anything. The hon. member laid great stress upon the fact that these petitions pray for a bill similar to that of last session. He ignores the fact that the speech of the hon. member Mr. Bond, pointing out

THE REAL INTENT

of that bill was suppressed, and I venture to say that ninety-nine out of every hundred who will read the bill will form a wrong impression of its scope and effect. Seven eighths of those who supported the bill thought that it was a bill prohibiting the French and Americans from getting bait from us; not, as it is, a bill chartering an immense commercial monopoly. No sir, these petitions pray for a bill such as they believed the Bait Bill of last session was; they would not support a bill such as this if they only knew its real scope and effect. No better proof of the malignant duplicity of the government toward the country and their supporters can be given than the suppression of the debate upon the bill. Even after the bill was passed they feared to have its real character expressed to the country. They feared that

THOUSANDS OF PETITIONS

would flow in from all sections of the country, praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to disallow that bill. What a shameful spectacle it is to see a government upheld by a large majority covering before a small opposition such as we are. Abject must be their dread of exposure, their hatred of truth, when they will condescend to the shameful expedient of suppressing a free debate! But their arts will avail them nothing, for if no other course is left I myself will be at the pains of denouncing them upon every platform in every district of the island. They may suppress the publication of debates of this house, but they cannot suppress the expression of opinion outside. And, sir, a time will come when the whole truth of the matter will be known to the people, and then let the government tremble before the expression of their outraged sentiments.

And a time will come when the government which is now so strong in brute force, will be in a helpless minority; and then let them regret that ever they formed this iniquitous precedent. Mr. WATSON—The hon. gentleman has commented, during the course of his last speech, upon the suppression of the debates of this house. I hope, sir, that a full report of this speech of the hon. gentleman will go abroad to the country; it will go far to justify the government, if any justification is needed, in the course they took, if ever there was a glaring instance of the necessity of

SUPPRESSING DEBATES

that speech affords it. I think, sir, that this house has never listened to such unmitigated rot, as the hon. member, who knows less of the fisheries than any hon. member of this house, has talked about this evening. We can listen, sir, with nothing but contempt, to an hon. member of this house proclaiming his ignorance of the difference between a barrel of bait and a barrel of salt herring. When the hon. gentleman is so ignorant of such an ordinary matter, we are justified in believing him quite as ignorant of all the other matters he has spoken of. If the hon. member is incapable of understanding the words of an act of parliament, it is hard that this house should suffer the consequences of his ignorance, and be inflicted with the waste of much valuable time.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Second reading Election of Members Bill.
Mr. BOND—I beg to move the second reading of this bill.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL—When the motion was first made for the second reading of this bill, I, as well as the rest of the members of this house, had had no time to examine the bill. As I consider, a measure of this kind is of great importance and worthy of serious deliberation, I suggested to the hon. member that the discussion should be postponed to a later date. The hon. gentleman objected to any delay, but when certain hon. members sitting on this side of the house expressed their sentiments in favor of

VOTE BY BALLOT.

but requested some delay—the hon. gentleman yielded. But I must express my opinion, sir, that the course which the hon. member has adopted in introducing a measure dealing with a subject of such great importance is quite unprecedented. Almost at the opening of the session notice of the bill was given, and at an early period it was introduced; but the bill was not printed and laid on the desks of hon. members until, I think, the afternoon when its second reading was moved. Then, before sufficient time was given to do more than merely look at the bill, it was urged that a vote should be given on its second reading, which would commit the house to a recognition not only of the general principles of the bill, but also as it afterwards appeared, of certain principles which appeared only after attentive perusal. Since the adjournment of the debate I have examined the course which has been adopted in other countries with regard to similar measures; and I find that it is radically different from that pursued by the hon. member. In England the Ballot Act was not adopted until it had been, under one form or another, under discussion by the legislature for years, and when it came before the house for the last time before it was adopted, it was not adopted in the ordinary course of bills. The bill was

RELEGATED TO A SELECT COMMITTEE

which did not report until the succeeding session! The discussion upon it was so careful and exhaustive that it was not passed until two years after the select committee had reported. It was referred to the committee, I think, in 1869; the committee did not report until 1870, and it was not until 1872 that the bill was passed. These, I believe, are the correct dates. We have, then, to contrast this deliberation and caution of the British House of Commons (which was certainly more capable at the outset of dealing with a measure of this kind than we are) with the precipitancy with which the hon. gentleman would force the house to deal with the Ballot Bill. When we see the wisest legislature in the world hesitating to commit itself rashly to so radical a measure as this, and then see an attempt made to force a similar measure through this house in the ordinary course, we cannot but feel the most

OVERWHELMING ASTONISHMENT.

We should not feel surprised at this Legislature, with its limited facilities for obtaining information, referring to a select committee, a measure which would pass the British Legislature, with its immense facilities, in ordinary course; but it strikes me as supremely ridiculous that this House should adopt the most speedy means of passing a bill which would occupy the attention of the British Legislature for years. The treatment which the hon. member has given the bill is not compatible with the dignity of this House, and bills of less importance than this one, have been referred to select committees of this house. But reference to the term of this measure will afford good evidence of the necessity of adopting the course I suggest. It has not received that attention in its preparation which its importance demands. In the first place it combines

TWO SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT SUBJECTS which should be the subject of distinct enactments; I mean, vote by ballot, on the one hand, and the inflicting penalties for bribery and corruption on the other. It is a rule of Parliamentary practice that bills dealing with distinct and divisible subjects should not be attached. But, sir, if the two subjects are allowed to be dealt with in the same bill, then there arises a necessity of dealing with a third subject; and that subject remains untouched by this bill; I mean the provision for the constitution of a tribunal, other than a committee of this house for the trial of controverted elections. We should treat this subject as its importance demands, which cannot be done by the course proposed by the hon. member.

(continued on fourth page.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 11.
(continued.)

Mr. MORINE—I will confine myself to the adjournment. I am aware that a vessel load of provisions was forwarded to Greenspond by the Government, although the hon. Attorney General has said that there was not. And I think, sir, that it was time that this house adjourned so that that hon. gentleman might be made aware of what has transpired. If such be the actual state of affairs, that the hon. Attorney General does not know what is being done, it was time that he made a final adjournment and allowed some one more capable to step in and take his place. A few days ago one of my colleagues stated that there was no destitution at Goose Bay. This was reiterated by the Government organ, and although, as the hon. Attorney General admits, no further information has been received from that place since those statements were made, still we find the government sending relief there. The petition presented by the hon. member for Trinity (Mr. Watson) was only one shot out of the many which would be fired at him and his colleagues till they would be driven to support the building of the northern line. I congratulate myself upon having forced the government to accede to the demands of the people of Goose Bay.

The house then adjourned until Monday next at 3.30 o'clock.

MONDAY, March 14.

The House opened at 4 o'clock p.m.

Mr. BOND—Before proceeding with the regular order of business I desire to call the attention of the house to a very marked omission in the debates as published in last Friday's *Evening Mercury*. The whole debate on my amendment to the Address of Thanks having reference to the Bait Bill has been

SUPPRESSED.

I may say that I was not unprepared for this. For the day following the debate I communicated with the supervisor of the debates asking him to allow me to see the draft report, when he informed me that the hon. Attorney General and the hon. member for Placentia and St. Mary's, Mr. Emerson, had crossed the floor of the house during the debate and instructed the reporters to discontinue the report. Subsequently I received a note from the supervisor stating that the hon. member for Brigus, Mr. Hutchins, who is chairman of the committee on reporting and contingencies, had given orders for the suppression of the whole debate. The latter was evidently done to cloak the action of the hon. Attorney General and Mr. Emerson. I submit, sir, that the suppression of that debate was a gross interference with the privileges of this house, and that the unconstitutional course which has been adopted is an insult to this house, and a curtailment of the freedom of members. The dignity and the authority of this house are

SERIOUSLY THREATENED,

and it is necessary that they should be vindicated. I hold in my hand a copy of a letter that I wrote your honor, presuming that you were not cognizant of the facts. In this letter I pointed out that upon your presentation to his Excellency the Governor as the choice of this assembly for the exalted position of speaker, you demanded, and were granted "freedom of speech in their debates" for the members of this assembly. That at the commencement of each session reporters are appointed to report, and newspapers to publish the debates of this assembly. That on the occasion referred to the debate proceeded in the usual form. There was no secrecy about the discussion as far as the public were concerned; strangers were present, and it was quite possible that reporters, other than the official reporters, to have taken down the discussion, and to have had it reported in one of our evening papers. The debate, I say, proceeded in the usual form, and we presumed that our remarks were being reported. I gave ample notice of my intention to move an amendment to the clause having reference to the Bait Bill, and if the house considered it

ADVISABLE NOT TO PUBLISH

the debate on that amendment, it was within its power to have then resolved that the said debate be not published. This was not done. I deny the right of the hon. Attorney General, Mr. Emerson, or the Chairman of Contingencies to issue orders for the suppression of debates. Where is such authority going to end? Any remarks that do not harmonize with these gentlemen's views, or the government's, may be suppressed at any time, if we now recognize the authority of the Chairman of Contingencies in this matter. There are many weighty reasons why that discussion should have been reported. There are many reasons why

THE BAIT BILL

should be fully brought before the public. In the first place it destroys large and important vested interests and provides no compensation therefor. It will create monopolies of the most injurious character. By the provisions of the act no person shall sell or export herring without a special license, over the granting of which the executive have complete control. No man may sell a dozen of herring in our streets; those planters who have been accustomed to ship hundreds of barrels of herring to Halifax and elsewhere will be prevented from so doing unless he is fortunate enough to secure a license. By giving licenses to a few of its friends the government can create monopolies of the most odious and terrible character. Not only may the whole bait traffic of the country, but a large and remunerative trade in herrings, and a still larger and remunerative bank fishery be turned into the hands of monopolists by the government, for without an unlimited supply of bait no fishermen can successfully prosecute the bank fishery. It is quite evident that the act is not really intended for the purpose alleged by its promoters, namely the preservation of our bait fishes, for

A MAN WITH A LICENSE

may sell any quantity and employ any number of persons to catch for him. There has not been one petition presented to this house in favor of, or

asking for the present bill. All the petitions presented have been for complete prohibition of the sale of bait. The act passed does not meet the prayers of the petitions and the public generally are deceived. For these reasons I submit that the debate should have been published. I further submit that the privileges of this house have been violated and the freedom of members curtailed, and I will now ask for your honor's ruling upon the matter.

Hon. SPEAKER—It is not for me to decide.

THE REPORTING AND PRINTING

of this house have been relegated to a committee, who have supreme control of those matters, and if the chairman of that committee has done any act not consistent with his duties then it is the duty of the house to deal with it and not for me.

Mr. BOND—Do I understand you to say, sir, that it is possible and within the province of the Chairman of the printing and reporting committee to suppress the debates of this house.

Hon. SPEAKER—It is under the control of this house.

Mr. GREENE—As a member of that committee I think it is due to myself to say that I had nothing whatever to do with the chairman's act in ordering the suppression of that debate.

Mr. SCOTT—It is a matter of surprise to me that any hon. member has been put to the necessity of complaining about the reporting and publication of the debates of this house. And I am at a loss to know how any hon. member has assumed to himself to control this matter, and to violate the rules and privileges of this legislature. I have had the honor of a seat in this house for some years past, and I have been for some years a member of the committee referred to; and I never understood it to be a part of the duty of the chairman of that committee to

SUPPRESS THE PUBLICATION

of the proceedings of the house. Further than that, I cannot see what object was to be accomplished by this secrecy. The bill and its documents having reference thereto have been made public property and any person had the right of expressing his views upon them. I do not believe, however, that the chairman of this committee took such a step upon his own mere motion. I believe that he did it because he was instructed to do it. Should the hon. member for Fortune Bay see fit to bring this matter before the house by resolution I shall be most happy to give him my support.

Mr. MORINE—It is not one of the duties of the chairman of the reporting committee to suppress any part of the debates of this house. His duty is to see that the printing and reporting of the debates are carried out. Then, it seems, not only does the chairman of that committee imagine that he has within himself the power to deal with this matter, but private members of the Government are also imbued with the same idea. I believe that more than one of them

CROSSED THE FLOORS

of the house and ordered the reporters to discontinue reporting. At the present time they may be in a position to exercise their brute majority in backing this kind of thing up, but ere long they will find they are making a mistake. There are a great many reasons why this debate should have been published. This bill was forced upon the people, and they were ignorant of its provisions. We will again take an opportunity of speaking upon this matter, and if again suppressed, we shall go to other places where our views shall be made public.

Mr. HUTCHINGS presented the report of the printing committee.

Mr. MORINE presented a petition from THE PEOPLE OF PERILAN praying for a readjustment of the tariff in favor of the fishermen of the country and for legislation for the protection of their interests. Having read the petition, the hon. member said, I presume, sir, that one of the measures coming under the term of fishing legislation is the bait bill, I shall be charitable enough to assume that the Government which is responsible for that measure is not aware as to its full extent. The Act says that no person can haul, or catch herring or other bait-fishes without a license. It is a question whether a license to an owner of a vessel is a license to all on board that vessel or all those employed by him; or if on the other hand every man employed requires

A SEPARATE LICENSE.

If the latter, then every man engaged in the Fortune Bay, Bay of Islands, or Labrador herring fishery must have a license. In what a predicament this bill places a man who goes to Labrador to prosecute the codfishery and then wants to engage in the herring fishery. Before he or any fisherman in this part of the country can catch a barrel of herring for market he must first procure a license to do so from the Receiver General. Take the other view of the matter, viz., that the license to an employer applies to all employed by him. Then the licensee may employ any number of men, and there is no restriction as to when, where, to whom and in what quantities they may sell bait or export bait. Licensees could take out bait and sell it to the French and American bankers or take it to St. Pierre. The act gives licensees

PRACTICAL MONOPOLY

and that without any restrictions. The bill by providing that all who are engaged in the exportation of bait, must have a license requires that a man who rolls a barrel of herring on board a vessel must have a license and under this section no person can sell a dozen of herring unless he is the holder of a license from H. M. Receiver General. Under the provisions of this act a man with a half barrel of herrings in his house may be dragged before a magistrate and compelled to swear that he does not intend to sell or export it. Such a provision I suppose was never known outside of a crimes act in Ireland. The strongest objection to the Bill, however, is that nobody but the favored of the government will be able to obtain licenses. A man in Bonavista Bay, for instance, who is known to be an opponent of the government, may be refused a license, and that means that

THE BANK FISHERY

may be entirely ruined as he could not without a license get a barrel of bait put on board his banker.

(continued on first page.)

THE CONSOLIDATED FOUNDRY CO. (LTD.)

Have on hand a large stock of

CAST IRON WARE

—COMPRISING—

WINCH & PATENT WINDLASSES, HAWSER PIPES, CHOCKS & SHEAVES, PATENT & STEERING GEAR.

SCHOOL DESKS (with the most modern improvements) and GARDEN SEATS—either in castings or completed.

Ornamental Cast and Wrought Iron FENCES—suitable for the front of private residences, graveyards or other purposes. A variety of patterns for cast iron CRESTING & FINIALS to ornament tops of buildings, &c.

They invite inspection of their assortment in patterns.

J. M. LYNCH,
Auctioneer - and - Commission - Agent,
BECK'S COVE.

dec15

BLACK SMITHING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his many friends, and the public generally, that he has recently opened that FORGE formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN KELLY, opposite the wharf of Messrs. W. & G. RENDELL, Water-street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of BLACK SMITH WORK, SHIP, FARM and JOBBING. HORSESHOEING a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate, to suit the hard times. A trial solicited from the most fastidious.

CHARLES TRENCHARD,
Water-Street, East

dec11

SOMETHING TO READ.

Just Received, per s.s. Newfoundland,

A few copies Christmas No. of London Graphic Weldon's Ladies' Journal; Illustrated Dressmaker Bazaar of Children's Fashions; Family Herald Myra's Journal and other Magazines for February Harper's New Monthly Magazine—English edition Literary World, vol 34; Every Week, vol 35. London Journal, vol 6—new series Christian Age, vol 30; Family Herald, vol 57 Family Herald Supplement, vol 23 Bow Bells, vol 45; Chamber's Journal, vol for '87 The Young Ladies' Journal, vol 27 The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit, by C H Spurgeon, for 1886 Punch's Almanac, for 1887

J. F. Chisholm.

feb19,tf

Therapeutic Association.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

La Marchant Road, St. John's, N.F., June 6th, '86.

DR. J. G. BENNETT, Dear Sir,—It is now two years and a half since myself and daughter were cured by your treatment. I suffered for years with Chronic Dyspepsia and my daughter had lost her speech, smell and the use of both legs, for which we could get no relief elsewhere. Had it not been for some silly friends, I should have had the treatment long before I did, but I feel now so deeply grateful to think that for the last two and a half years we have remained perfectly well, and that we should not be doing right unless we let people know by publishing it.

Yours faithfully, JOHN MAYNARD.
PARIS, France, Nov. 22nd, 1886.—The Comte de Burgoine, in a letter of the above date to Dr. J. G. Bennett, says: I am feeling well for your appliances and am happy to give them my distinguished patronage.

A lady at Carbonear, says: Dr. Bennett's appliances cured me of Dropsy.

Mr. Troke, Upper Isle Mote, near Channel, says: Dr. Bennett's Appliances has completely cured my wife of Dropsy. She can walk about at her own ease—a thing she has not done for fifteen years.

A lady well known in St. John's, now at Harbor Grace says: I am better and feel fully 14 years younger. It is now some time ago since I called at your house, Lazy Bank Road, St. John's. I believe yours will be the leading remedy when more known.

WITHOUT REASON, WITHOUT ACTION AND WITHOUT SPEECH FOR THREE YEARS.

PUBLICO, Yarmouth, Nov. 17, 1886.—Dr. J. Gordon Bennett, Halifax.—After the remarkable cure you made in your treatment of my son, I would be doing wrong not to make it known to the public. He was confined to his bed three years without Speech or Action. He can now work, has a good appetite and reason returned. Age, thirty years.

P. S.—Mr. Carland is one of the oldest settlers, is a J. P. and no one better known in the district.

Therapeutic Association,
HEAD AND ONLY OFFICE IN NEWF'LAND,

308 Water Street,
Saint John's, Newfoundland.

A. YOUNG MONTAGUE, MEDICAL ADVISER

References, if needed, given to any part of England or America, Nova Scotia, Bermuda and many parts of Newfoundland; to parties cured by us.

N.B.—Parties writing from Outposts please enclose stamp, as our advice is free to all at the Office, or by post. Also, state size of waist and symptoms. No one else can supply you with any of our appliances, &c.

Remember the address—308 Water Street, St. John's Newfoundland.
On Sale the by Subscriber.
Canned Corned Beef—2-lb tins
(Libby, McNeil & Libby)
Canned Brawn—2-lb tins
Canned Brawn—1-lb tins
Canned Tongue—1-lb tins, &c., &c.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,
mar1 290 Water Street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,
(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (He aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast.

February 2nd, 1887.

FIRST PRIZE AND GOLD MEDAL!

THE "GENUINE SINGER" has taken the first prize and gold medal at the International Health Exhibition, London, England, over all other sewing machines. We challenge any sewing machine before the public to equal the IMPROVED SINGER, our new high-arm sewing machine. It possesses the following advantages over all other sewing machines:



- 1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
- 2nd—Carries a finer needle with given size thread.
- 3rd. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle.
- 4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread line than any other machine will with silk.
- 5th. The shuttle holds the most thread.
- 6th. Draws the needle thread both down and up, while the needle is out of the goods, therefore there is less friction on the needle and thread, consequently a tighter and more elastic seam.

Strength and durability unequalled.
Incomparable for ease of operation.
Not equalled for simplicity of construction.
Great rapidity, and almost noiseless.
Equipped with every valuable improvement.
Range of work far exceeding any other machine.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,

172 Water Street, St. John's. 75 Water Street, Harbor Grace.

feb15

M. F. SMYTH, Agent.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886	\$21,137,176
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	\$130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

J. W. FITZPATRICK,

Travelling Agent.

A. S. RENDELL,

Agent, Newfoundland

feb12,3m,2iv

T. & J. GRACE,

360, Water Street, 360.

Beg to announce that they have received, in addition to their large stock of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES, a lot of

VERY CHOICE HAMS.

Also, Preserved Mackerel, Salmon, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines,
Corn, Bran, &c.

Which they are selling at LOWEST CASH PRICES, wholesale and retail.

feb16

T. & J. GRACE.

NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF FATHER FITZGERALD'S

CHILDREN'S MISSAL AND HYMNAL.

A Manual of Prayers and Hymns for the use of Children's Masses, is now ready and for sale at the bookstore of

GARRETT BYRNE.

Orders supplied, wholesale and retail. Single copies 10 cents each; on large quantities a discount will be made.

jan29,fp,tf

WM. FREW,

191, Water Street, 191.

BEGS to announce that his GRAND ANNUAL SALE of Surplus Stock will commence on Monday, November 1st, when his whole stock, which it is well known consists of Plain, Useful Goods, of medium quality, personally selected last summer, and bought on the very best terms, which long experience and ready cash could secure. Will be offered at Greatly Reduced Prices—

Mantles, Shawls, Dress Materials.

and all goods of passing fashion reduced to nearly half-price, so as to effect a complete clearance. Wonderful Bargains in Calicos, Flannels, Kerseys, Winceys, Tweeds, Mole-skin, Sheetings and Blankets.

Fur Muffs, Fur Bags, Fur Capes—in great variety, and at marvellously low prices. Now is the time to buy. Remaining stock of Mens' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing to be cleared out regardless of cost.

Hats! Hats! Hats!—100 dozen Mens' and Boys' Felt Hats, to be given away during the sale at little more than half-price.

Bargains in Shirts and Scarfs; bargains in Collars and Gloves; bargains in Underclothing; Bargains in Boots and Shoes; Bargains in Everything! All who want to save money, now is your opportunity.

oct30

WILLIAM FREW,

191, Water Street

Removal.

MR. SCOTT, Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, &c., has removed to the office formerly occupied by the ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., and more recently by Money Order Department in the Old Post Office Buildings.
(Mar) nov18

FOR SALE—TO SATISFY A MORTGAGE.

A SCHOONER ABOUT FIFTY-SIX TONS REGISTERED, well equipped and admirably adapted for the general business of the country. For further particulars apply to

P. J. SCOTT,
Solicitor

Select Story.

PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

A RED ROSE AT NEATH

"I will take a cup of tea, Gertrude," he said, and there could not have been a prettier or more homely picture than the luxurious boudoir—the pretty table, with its bright silver and delicate china, and three handsome young people round it.

They talked and laughed so happily, so gayly, one would never have suspected a cloud in the sky—much less would one have suspected even the dawn of a tragedy.

But while Isabel Hyde looked bright and happy she was going over and over again in her own mind the hour of that marriage service.

She stood again in the church whispering to the white lilies that she would part them yet—come what would, come what might, she would part them yet.

And she meant to keep her vow.

CHAPTER XII.

SOWING THE SEED.

Christmas week at Neath Abbey passed very pleasantly. Lord Castlemaine was one of the most genial and kindly of hosts; Lady Castlemaine one of the most graceful and thoughtful of hostesses. The favorite guest was Isabel Hyde; every one saw it, but no one felt hurt or envious. It was well known that Miss Hyde had been Lady Castlemaine's chief bride-maid, and that they were on very affectionate terms.

Many a cozy half-hour in the warm, luxurious boudoir did the two friends pass together, many a ramble in the frosty woods did they take together.

True friendship, sincerity, and honesty on one side; treachery and the desire for vengeance on the other.

"You must be very happy," said Isabel Hyde to Lady Castlemaine. "There does not seem to be one thing wanting to make your life perfect."

"I do not think there is," replied the young countess. "I ought to be very grateful; and I am grateful."

"It is not often," said Isabel Hyde, "that one marries for love, yet has all that this world can give besides."

"Not often," replied Lady Castlemaine, "but that has been my fortunate fate."

"Then she *did* marry for love," thought Isabel. "All the worse for her."

Lady Castlemaine raised a bright smiling face to hers.

"There is just one thing I want in the world," she said, "and one only."

"What is that?" asked Isabel.

"I have the best and dearest husband in the world—I have the kindest and best of mothers; but I have no sisters. The only one thing I want in this world is a friend, a girl of my own age and of my own taste, with whom I can talk about the things that interest me, who would be something more to me than other girls—a real, true friend. And whom do you think, Isabel, I would choose for that friend if I could?"

"I do not know," said Isabel with a strange, sudden sinking of the heart. "Treachery is not always free from pain."

"You," said Lady Castlemaine. "I speak very frankly, and it is true. Of all girls I have met, I like you best. Will you be my true friend?"

The dark face and the fair one drew nearer to each other. In the one heart was honest and loyal friendship; in the other, bitterest hate and darkest perfidy.

"I will," said Isabel Hyde.

"Give one kiss on the strength of it, just as a pledge," said Lady Castlemaine; and the two beautiful faces met.

"Now," said Lady Castlemaine, with a musical little laugh. "I have all that the world can give me. But, Isabel, you look pale and tired."

It was not so easy to look into this fair young face and to give no sign of the treachery at work. When Isabel Hyde kissed the lips of Gertrude Castlemaine was exceedingly happy in it.

Her husband had all the love of her heart, all her thoughts and cares, but there were many things she knew would not interest him of which, young

as she was, she liked to speak—dress, ornaments, parties, trivial stories of other girls—topics which would not have interested a man, but which were pleasant and natural enough to young girls. Lady Castlemaine and Isabel Hyde enjoyed these themes. They discussed, as girl-friends will, every topic under the sun—nothing escaped them.

During these conversations, Isabel Hyde lay, as it were, in waiting for some indiscreet word the young wife might utter, by which she could make mischief, and so insert the thin edge of the wedge.

The time and the chance, so patiently waited for, came at last.

Lady Castlemaine had made a very fortunate discovery. She had heard something of a very valuable picture that had been locked away in a lumber-room, and she went with Lord Castlemaine to see it.

It proved to be a valuable work of art that by some mistake had been left in a lumber-room. A house maid, with a soul for art, had made the discovery, spoken of it to a footman who was an admirer of hers; he in his turn told the butler; the butler told Lord Castlemaine, and the result was the discovery of a most noble picture.

While they were still in the lumber-room, Lady Castlemaine looking idly around, saw an old carved oak chest; it seemed to have the rust of years upon it.

"That is a fine old chest," she said to her husband.

"It is large enough to have held Geneva," he replied.

"I wonder," said Lady Castlemaine, "what is in it?"

"I will soon see," replied the earl. When it had been brushed free from dust and cobwebs he opened the lid.

What should be there but untold treasures of richest lace—Valenciennes, rose-point, Menetian—all of it priceless.

Lady Castlemaine uttered a cry of joy when she beheld it.

Why it had been placed there no one knew.

"It was not my mother's," said Lord Castlemaine, "or I should have known something about it. It could not have been my grandmother's or my mother would have known of its whereabouts. It has been placed here for safety in troubled times, by some of the Ladies Castlemaine—perhaps during the civil wars, or the War of the Roses—no one can tell when. It is a treasure-trove, Gertrude. I am not much of a judge, but I never saw such lace in my life."

"Nor have I," said Lady Castlemaine. They unfolded some of it—laces so fine it could have been drawn through a wedding-ring, yet so strong that not a thread was broken. Flounces, shawls, veils, collars and cuffs,—never was there such a rich collection. Lord Castlemaine gave it all to his wife.

"You will be the envy of every lady at court, and everywhere else, Gertrude," he said, laughingly. "You will have the finest store of lace in England."

It so happened that during Christmas week Lady Castlemaine told Isabel of the discovery, and took her into one of her wardrobe rooms to show her the treasure. Isabel was in raptures, her face all smiles, her eyes bright, as she looked and listened; but in her heart she was saying: "This should have been all mine; he knew me first and I loved him best. It should have been mine."

"I wonder," said Lady Castlemaine, in her simple, girlish fashion; "what mamma will say when she sees this? She is a worshipper of lace; she would rather at any time wear fine lace than diamonds."

"I like both," said Isabel Hyde. "I hope you will always have plenty of them," laughed Lady Castlemaine. "I understand how the antiquity of this makes it valuable. I do not care for antiquity."

"Was this the chance, the opportunity, for which she was waiting?" Isabel asked herself.

"Quarreled!" she repeated. Nay, I could believe that the sun shone by night and the moon by day, but I could never believe that you had quarreled with him."

"I said almost," laughed Lady Castlemaine. "Not quite. It was a narrow escape, though. You have no idea how conservative he is."

"I always thought so," said Isabel Hyde.

(continued.)

Bankers Attention.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE paid to the CURING and SHIPPING of one or two Bankers' Fish, at a convenient PORT IN BONA VISTA BAY, where two Ice-Houses will be kept during the coming season.

Apply at this office.

feb23.tf

FOR SALE.

SHARES

in the Union and Commercial Banks.

Apply to

A. G. SMITH & CO.

jan12

Notice to Bankers--Charts.

Banks of Newfoundland, (on a large scale).

This Chart shows the whole of the Banks, from the Flemish Cap to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with plans of the principal harbors, with book of directions.

Belle Isle to Cape Cod and the Banks of Newfoundland. A large Chart, especially useful to Bank Fishermen, as it shows the Flemish Cap—the most eastern known bank—with plans of harbors, accompanied with book of directions. Also, in stock, the following Sheet Charts: Newfoundland, on 2 sheets; St. Genevieve Bay to Orange Bay and Straits of Belle Isle; Cape Onion to Harebay; Orange Bay to Gander Bay, including Notre Dame Bay; Gander Bay to Cape Bonavista; Cape Bonavista to Bay Bulls; Bay Bulls to Placentia; Placentia to Burin harbor; Burin harbor to Devil Bay, including Miquelon Islands and Fortune Bay, &c., &c.

mar15

J. F. Chisholm.

FOR SALE.

ONE GOOD SOUND HORSE, (suitable for any work.)

—ALSO—

One - Double - Carriage, (nearly new.) Apply to

R., R. & C. CALLAHAN.

mar14.tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW DWELLING HOUSE

on Duckworth Street, in central position.

The House has water and sewerage attached, and will be disposed of at a low figure.

Apply at this office.

mar14

Just Received, —BY—

RICHARD HARVEY

129, Water Street, 129.

THE LATEST SHAPES IN

MENS' FELT HATS

(from 2s. 6d., up)

Come and see our JUBILEE HAT—the latest out.

Allan - Line.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

FOR CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.)

WINTER SERVICE, 1887.

S. S. Newfoundland

will sail on the following dates:

FROM HALIFAX. FROM ST. JOHN'S.

TUESDAY, February 1st 15th

" " March 1st 15th

" " April 1st 15th

" " April 1st 15th

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The Fishermen and Sailor's Home.

DUCKWORTH STREET, ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

This Institution has been opened expressly with the view of accommodating Fishermen and Sailor—visiting St. John's.

With Comfortable Board and Lodging or Meals, AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Great care has been taken in fitting up the Home to ensure those who may use it, receiving every satisfaction; and it is hoped that residents of the Outports, when visiting St. John's, will make a point of seeing for themselves the advantages it offers.

One of the Fundamental Rules of the Home is, that it shall be conducted on "Non-Sectarian and Temperance" principles.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW READY FOR INSPECTION, AT

W. R. FIRTH'S,

The most complete STOCK OF WOOLENS ever shown in the City, comprising all—the Leading Novelties for—

FALL - AND - WINTER - CLOTHING.

Mixed Wst'd Coatings Venetians, Marl Cloths, Cassimeres. Irish Frieze, Beavers, Ulsterings, Indigo Pilots. Diagonals, West Broads, Doeskins, Meltons.

Six Thousand Yards

All New and Seasonable GOODS, MARKED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

OUR RANGE OF SUITINGS EMBRACES EVERY NOVELTY, AND IS SIMPLY STARTLING! NEWEST West of England and Scotch TROWSERINGS. Very Choice Patterns and Colourings. We have been particularly careful in the selection of our immense Stock, and we are now prepared to meet the requirements of our Patrons and Friends.

We guarantee all Goods as represented, and Clothing made-up perfect in Fit and Finish. London, Parisian and New York Fashion Plates received fortnightly.

This Department Is Replete with latest Novelties.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1882:

I.—CAPITAL

Authorised Capital.....£3,000,000

Subscribed Capital.....2,000,000

Paid-up Capital.....500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.

Reserve.....£54,576 19 11

Premium Reserve.....362,188 18 3

Balance of profit and loss ac't.....67,895 12 6

III.—LIFE FUND.

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....£3,274,835 19 1

Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....473,147 3 2

£3,747,983 2 3

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....£469,075 5 3

Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....124,717 7 11

£593,792 13 4

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....£1,157,073 14 0

£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA, General Agent for Nfld

mar6,tey.

London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, LIMITED.

(-o-)

All classes of Property Insured on equitable terms. Prompt settlement of Losses.

M. MONROE, Agent for Newfoundland.

ap.10.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality. The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information, may be obtained on application to HARVEY & CO., Agents, at John's, Newfoundland.

mar6,tey.

THE COLONIST

Is Published Daily, by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance.

Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's Nfld.

Daily Colonist.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1887.

NEWFOUNDLAND STOCK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday evening a number of gentlemen met in the Atlantic Hotel to take into consideration the organization of a Stock Improvement Society for Newfoundland. A temporary organization was effected by the appointment of R. J. Parsons, Esq., chairman, and M. F. Smith, Esq., as secretary and treasurer. The chairman spoke of the objects of the meeting, which were to form a society to encourage the improvement of stock, and especially the breed of horses, by importing first class breeding horses, and the establishing of a trotting park. He said the breed of horses had been very much neglected in this colony; and whilst other parts of the world had made great advances in raising valuable stock, we were doing little or nothing. Numbers of gentlemen of means, who took an interest in the welfare of the country, had signified their willingness to subscribe handsomely towards importing a first class animal for breeding purposes; and if a society were properly organized, even though its beginning were unpretentious, it would eventually succeed in this desirable object of improving the breed of horses in Newfoundland. Mr. Foran, Mr. Ross and other gentlemen forcibly pointed out the advantage it would be to the country to have the stock improved. Mr. Ross showed clearly the necessity of having a government stock farm, to take care of valuable imported stock, to attend to the breeding of them, and to have them distributed through the several settlements of the Island.

After the subject had been pretty well considered, it was decided to appoint a committee to draft rules for the government of the society, and to canvas for members, whereupon Messrs. Thos. Connors, David Baird and Thomas Curran were appointed for this purpose. A meeting will be held in the Atlantic Hotel on Friday evening next, to receive the report of the committee and to effect a permanent organization by the appointment of officers, and the transaction of other business. All those interested in this important matter should be present; and if the society is formed upon anything like a permanent footing, a beginning can be made next spring, in improving stock, which will greatly enhance the material wealth of the country.

THE PROBLEM OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Many persons contend against having St. John's incorporated, on the ground that corruption similar to what has taken place in large cities would be practical here. The report in to-day's public telegram that the city fathers of London have besmirched their civic robes, will give strength to the contention that corporations are synonymous with public malfeasance. Small places, however, are less liable to be infected with the councillors or aldermen of thievish propensities than large cities like New York or London, for the reason chiefly that there is greater watchfulness on the part of the citizens. The temptation, moreover, is not so great, for the contracts in a small city are neither so numerous nor so large as in a great metropolis. In a word, there is not so much to steal, and the chances of stealing are fewer. The January number of the "Popular Science Magazine" contains an article on this subject, by Frank P. Orandon, from which we make the following extract and which is worthy of the attention of those who oppose incorporation, on the ground of misgovernment:—

Notwithstanding their important relation to all that is significant or influential in national life and history, it is, nevertheless true that there has never

been developed anything, which even by courtesy, could be called a science of municipal government. Indeed, it is only within these latest years that the fact that there could be such a science has even been suggested. But the pressure has been constantly growing more and more imperative. Monstrosities which are the legitimate fruit of the hap-hazard system, or rather lack of system, which characterizes the government of many cities, evils of administration and burdens of taxation that had become almost unendurable; the astounding frauds which have been brought to light within the past few years in New York and Philadelphia, and the usurpation of power by demagogues through the aid of the most degraded elements of society, have at last forced an enquiry as to what form of municipal government will most efficiently correct present abuses and reduce to the minimum the opportunities for harm to the body politic.

Men begin to ask whether the municipal authority may not be so organized and administered that it shall promote and protect the interests of both the corporation and the individual; whether the evils to which I have alluded, and others equally apparent and subversive of the ends of good government, are inherent in our municipal system or only incident thereto. And some effort has been made to ascertain the principles which underlie a legitimate municipal authority and the most efficient means of making the application of those principles practical.

Not a very great deal has been accomplished by this study. The problem is complicated and many-sided. Its solution depends on careful and extended observation, and on the concurrent action of wise, patient, self-sacrificing and public-spirited citizens. In this study the conclusions of purely theoretical political economists, and of those men whose thought and experience have been limited to special aspects of the subject, are alike unsafe and misleading; the first, because political communities never afford the proper conditions for the application of abstract principles; and the second, because the entire machinery of government is so interdependent and complicated that successful modifications of any special department imply corresponding changes in all the associated agencies. But whatever difficulties may embarrass the subject, we have good cause for congratulation in the fact that the problem is being studied, and not altogether studied in vain.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

Thursday the Feast of St. Patrick the glorious apostle of Ireland, was celebrated in a befitting manner by the sons of Hibernia and their descendants in this town. On the principal street business was entirely suspended, not a store being open for the day. A cold drizzling fog enveloped the town early in the morning, but on towards nine o'clock the weather brightened considerably and remained comparatively fine during the remainder of the day. From the tower of the beautiful hall of St. Patrick gay flags flapped to the breeze in gorgeous array. At the apex of the pyramid of colors flew the "Green Harp of Erin," supported on either side by the Union Jack, "the flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." From the parapet of the tower flew the Papal Keys, the native "Pink White and Green," and the Starry Banner of the United States. At various houses throughout the town green flags were hoisted on poles, or depended from the windows. At nine o'clock, according to previous arrangement, the members of the Benevolent Irish Society met in their hall and formed into processional order. The lately formed junior branch, numbering two hundred, also attended and brought up the rear of the procession. The line of march was down Church Hill to Duckworth-street and west to Patrick's-street where mass was to be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church. Professor Bennett's and the Total Abstinence band accompanied the procession along the way. The junior branch, headed by the fife and drum band, was a strong feature in the parade, and one could not help thinking from these are to come the men to swell the ranks of the good old society established here eighty-one years ago. The boys were in perfect order, thanks to their directors who accompanied them. These directors are the gentlemen who were mainly instrumental in establishing the junior branch. At ten o'clock St. Patrick's Church was reached, and the society filed inside to places reserved for the occasion. The officers were given seats within the sanctuary. On the entrance the band, which had reached the choir, played "St. Patrick's Day." High mass was commenced at which the Rev. E. Crook was celebrant, the Rev. P. J. Delaney deacon and the Rev. W. S. Lalor, sub-deacon. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Power occupied the throne, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Forrester and Rev. John Ryan. After mass the Rev. M. A. Fitzgerald ascended the pulpit and preached the panegyric on the life and labors of St. Patrick, which we published yesterday. After the sermon, benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given, after which the society reformed and filed out of the Church and took up the line of march homeward by way of

Water-street. In passing St. Patrick's palace three cheers were given for the priests of Riverhead, the Revs. Father Ryan and Crook. Down Water-street the bands again played select Irish airs, and crowds followed in the wake of the society. On reaching Cochrane-street the procession turned up to Military road, and wound round to the east entrance of government ground to pay the usual respects to his Excellency the Governor. His Excellency received the society cordially and spoke a few appropriate words. The officers entered the building at his Excellency's invitation, and were regaled with champagne. On leaving Government House the procession marched out through the west entrance and wended its way towards the Cathedral. His Lordship, who had meanwhile arrived from St. Patrick's, received the society in the library and made a brief congratulatory speech, after which the society returned to the hall and disbanded. Crowds attended the hall in the afternoon to see the tables and decorations being prepared for the dinner. At 6.30 the members and their guests, numbering 192, sat down to a sumptuous repast prepared by Mr. Joseph Wilson. After the viands had been disposed of, toasts followed, given and responded to in the following order:—1st, to the Glorious and Immortal Memory of St. Patrick, air, "St. Patrick's Day";—drunk in silence. Her Majesty the Queen—"Long may she live in the hearts of her people";—drunk in silence. Their R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family—"Prince of Wales March";—drunk in silence. Old Ireland as she ought to be—"Exile of Erin";—responded to by Ven. Archdeacon Forrester. His Excellency the Governor—"Governor's March";—responded to by hon. J. S. Winter. The R. C. Prelates and Clergy of Newfoundland—"I saw from the Beach," and "Blue Bonnets over the Border";—Most Rev. Dr. Power. His Lordship Dr. Jones Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, and Protestant Clergy—"Leave Points of Belief";—Mr. Justice Pinsent, D.C.L. The Chief Justice and Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court of Nfld.—"Balance a Straw";—Mr. Justice Pinsent, D.C.L. The Legislature of Newfoundland—"Money in Both Pockets";—Hon. Charles Bowring, M.L.C., and Hon. A. J. W. McNeily, Speaker House of Assembly. The Land we Live in—"Banks of Newfoundland";—L. O. B. Furlong, Esq. The Memory of the Deceased Founders and Patrons of the Society—"McFarlane's Lament";—drunk in silence. Our Fisheries, Trade and Agriculture,—"Speed the Plough";—Hon. A. W. Harvey. The Sons of St. George—"Hearts of Oak";—Hon. A. F. Goodridge, M.H.A. Sons of St. Andrew—"Scots Wha Hae";—W. B. Grieve, Esq., M.H.A. Our Sister Society of Conception Bay—"Sprig of Shillelah";—F. C. Burnham, Esq. The Liberty of the Press—"Tyrole's Song of Liberty";—John E. Furneaux, Esq. The Bar of Newfoundland—"When Neighbor, etc.";—I. R. McNeily, Esq. Fair Daughters of Erin—"Land League Gallop";—Harry Meagher, Esq. Fair Daughters of Terra Nova—"Dear Creatures, We Can't Do Without Them";—T. F. Lamb, Esq. Our Worthy Guests—"Welcome Here Again";—Hon. John Syme, M. L. C. Our Absent Friends—"Do They Miss Me at Home";—"Old Lang Syne";—by the company. The several speeches were happily delivered, and were well received by the company. At intervals, between the toasts, songs were sung by Rev. Father Fitzgerald and Messrs. A. J. W. McNeily, Jas. H. Watson, H. E. Barchell, John Fox and W. Browning. His Lordship and clergy retired early, after which formality became somewhat relaxed and a jovial time was enjoyed till early morning, when all left for home. St. Patrick's dinner is always anticipated with pleasure, but the reunion which took place on Thursday night, is safe to assert, was one of the most successful social events ever enjoyed in St. John's. It is only just to say, in closing, that the catering, by Mr. Joseph Wilson, was all that the most fastidious epicure could desire.

(continued from first page.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 16.

MR. BOND—(continued)—The introduction of such a measure should emanate from the government as it is a matter that deals, as I before stated, with a change of the constitution. I will not go so far as to say that it should have come from the government alone, but it is only right that good and sufficient reasons should have been put forward for its introduction. The hon. member should have asked the government if it was their intention to bring in this bill, and if he was told that it was not, then it was perfectly competent for him to deal with the question. He has not, however, thought fit to adopt this course, and it now remains for the house to see what course they will pursue with regard to the measure. No objection can be made to the

PRINCIPLE OF VOTING BY BALLOT,

which system is the best calculated to protect a man in the free and independent exercise of the franchise. The members on this side of the house are in hearty accord with the principle of the bill, and having made this admission, it is our duty to see how far that principle can be effectively carried out. We say that it cannot be carried into practical effect by the course proposed by the hon. member. I would suggest to him to relegate the

matter to a select committee to have it studied in all its details. If, however, the suggestion be not accepted, I will propose an amendment which does not dispute the right of voting by ballot, but which will be the means of making a more perfect measure.

MR. BOND—In reply to the hon. Attorney General I must say that he has advanced no sound reason why this bill should not go to a second reading, and I cannot therefore agree with the suggestion of the hon. member. He states in the first place that this bill was rushed in upon the house without sufficient time having been given for its consideration, and takes exception to the course adopted by the house in not placing this bill in the hands of hon. members prior to the second reading. I gave notice of my intention to introduce this bill a day or two after the house opened, that is nearly one month ago. It is not the usual practice of this house to place bills in the hands of hon. members before the second, but supposing it were otherwise,

THE PRINTER AND THE CLERKS

are to blame and not myself. The bill was not printed until the day before that set down for a second reading, but hon. gentlemen have had it before them for the last five days, and surely this was sufficient time to consider the principle of the measure. The hon. Attorney General has also stated that a bill of this importance should by right have emanated from a select committee of this house, and has pretended to quote the course adopted in the British House of Commons upon the introduction of the ballot in 1871. I state, sir, that the hon. gentleman is not correct in his assertion that the Ballot Bill passed by the British House of Commons emanated from a select committee. It was introduced by a private member, a Mr. Latham, and the course I have adopted is in strict accord with that precedent. The hon. member states that he agrees with the principle of the bill. Then why does he object to the second reading, which will alone affirm the principle? I do not believe that he is sincere upon this question, for the object of his amendment is to

KILL OUT THE MEASURE

by referring it to a select committee before the principle is admitted. His further objections are contained in the amendment before us which states, "That having regard to the large interests involved in the bill now before the house, affecting, as it assumes, to do much existing legislation, in respect of the election of members of the House of Assembly the necessary amendment of which legislation is not provided for in this bill, and having regard to the fact that matters which should be the subject of separate enactments are enjoined in this bill, therefore this house is of opinion that the question first of voting at elections, and third of

THE TRIAL OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS whilst considering in conjunction each with the other should be made the subject of separate enactments, and that the whole subject matter of and embracing these several questions should be relegated to the consideration of a select committee of the house. That for these reasons it is not expedient now to proceed with the second reading of this bill." Flimsy excuses, sir. If there are omissions in this bill, a committee of the whole house can deal with these and supply what is needful. With regard to the question of corrupt practices at elections, and of the trial of contested elections being conjoined in this bill, it is as exactly under the Canadian Ballot Act.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL—We govern ourselves by a higher precedent than the Canadian practice.

MR. BOND—It is exactly the same under the Imperial Ballot Act. I have had both these acts before me in drafting this bill. In moving the second reading of this bill I am simply asking that the principle be admitted. I am quite willing that it be referred to a select committee after that. The course adopted in this house when it is thought desirable to throw out a bill is to refer it to a select committee. It rarely comes back again to the house. I am not willing that this should be the fate of this measure. I have brought this measure before the house because I believe that a general election does not afford to the people the means of expressing their political views; because this house is not a sufficient representation of the people. I assert that under the present form and practice of elections we cannot get a house that is representative of the people. If it is possible for gentlemen to obtain a seat in this legislature by means of an understanding arrived at with a number of commercial gentlemen whose united power can coerce the several districts into returning them, they do not come here as the representatives of the people. If such a condition of things is possible, it is as outrageous to morality as it is pernicious to just government. It brings a

SCANDAL TO OUR REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM, and degrades it in the eyes of the people. The value of Representative government will never be known in this country until men are enabled to express their own views, instead of those of other men in the votes they give. The practice of intimidation and coercion is becoming a substantial grievance in this colony, as much so as oppressive evictions, or the exaction of rack rents is in Ireland, and it will if persisted in excite at least as bitter a feeling. If this bill passes into law the vote of the humblest elector will be given under the shield of the Constitution. The electors will do their duty without fear or favor, and this house will become an actual representation of the actual feelings of the whole people. I do not feel myself justified in withdrawing my motion for a second reading. If hon. gentlemen will allow this motion to pass, and if they agree with the principle, they will do so, I am satisfied to have the bill referred to a select committee of this house. I quite appreciate that if the hon. Attorney General can prevent it, this bill will never pass into law, and I shall endeavor to prevent the hon. gentleman from accomplishing his design.

(to be continued.)

MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.—At the meeting of the Board, just terminated (Captain Robinson, R.N., chairman), the following candidates were awarded mates' certificates of competency: Robert B. Giles and W. C. Major, both of St. John's.

The Pope's Interview with Cardinals Taschereau and Gibbons.

In his audience with Cardinal Gibbons, the Pope said: "You are indeed happy that the American Catholic Church enjoys the greatest civic freedom. Her bishops have no other work than to live like shepherds, guiding and tending their flock." In his interview with Cardinal Taschereau, the Pope was effusive about England and her colonies; it is rumored that the Armenian Patriarch will be made a cardinal.

After the Cape Breton Railroad is constructed and under operation, tons of frozen fish can be sent to the Upper Province markets from the Bras d'Or Lakes. The fishermen can thus be employed throughout the winter in fishing in the Lakes. The people of the Upper Provinces cannot get such a fine quality of fish as swarms the Bras d'Or Lakes and the frozen fish industry after the Railroad is built cannot help being one of great magnitude.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 41, the lowest 29.

A contemporary says: "Always aim a little higher than the mark." "What! kiss a girl on the nose! No! Never!"

There will be a meeting of the Green Linnet Cricket Club on the 20th, at 2.30 o'clock at the usual place.

Professor to student: "Name a potent element in the art of drawing." Student: "A mustard plaster." The professor collapsed.

It has been arranged that the Academia Minstrel Concert will come off on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday, the twentieth and twenty-first of April.

The operator at Cape Race, reports the Newfoundland six miles off Mistaken Point, making her way through the slob ice. Shore from Cape Race north quite clear.

There were shipped from Prince Edward Island over the Intercolonial railway via Point du Chene and Picton in 1883-4, no less than 1,415 horses; in 1884-5, 1,280, and last year, 1,295.

We understand that the Juvenile Minstrel Troupe will make their first appearance for the season in the Athenaeum Hall on Easter Tuesday, under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency Sir George and Lady DesVoeux.

The Ballot Bill was debated on in the Academia reading-room last night by members of the club. The debate occupied the time from 8.30 to 11 o'clock. Some good speeches were made and the points for and against the Ballot Act were ably discussed. At the close it was unanimously decided that voting by ballot would in this country, be the means of giving fair and impartial elections.

About eighty young lads from Father O'Brien's night school made their first communion in the Cathedral this morning (the Feast of St. Joseph). When it is taken into consideration that two months ago most of those boys were wholly un-instructed in the Christian Doctrine it will be realized the amount of good that has been done by Father O'Brien and the noble young men who have assisted him this winter in the Old Factory night school.

The entertainment on St. Patrick's night by the juveniles in the Total Abstinence Hall was a brilliant success. At eight o'clock every seat in the hall was occupied, and many could not obtain standing room. The entertainment opened with an instrumental solo, by Miss Courtney, which was very well rendered. The songs by Misses Mahoney, Aylward, Smith, Casey, Henebury, N. Boggan and K. Boggan, were very good and were loudly applauded. The recitations by Misses Hayse, Grace, Maloney and Master Hayse were very good and were well received. The songs and choruses by Masters Smyth and Boggan were loudly encored. In the dialogues each one took his part. Particular mention must be made of Masters Morrissey, Hayse, Smyth, Aylward, Grace, Kielly, Summers and C. O'Neil, who excelled any previous effort. Miss Courtney assisted by Misses Mahoney and Smyth presided at the piano. The performers have been requested to repeat the concert.

DEATHS.

GRABER.—On Wednesday evening last, the 16th inst., after a protracted illness, Captain John Graber, in the 60th year of his age.

MAHONEY.—Last evening, after a short illness, Mary, the eldest daughter of Philip and Lydia Mahoney, aged 5 years and 4 months. Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, 403 Water-street. [Boston papers please copy.]